

STANDARD PIANOS—
And Piano Dealers.

THE MAN WHO HATH NO MUSIC IN
His Soul, etc.

If there's no music in your soul,
And you're beyond the law's control,
Just stay away from here,
For we have music of all kinds
That suit the highly cultured mind,
And he of lower station finds
Enchantment for his ear.

'Tis Bartlett's Music House we mean;
And as tonight is Halloween
You ought to have some fun,
Don't hesitate, don't fly the track—
Buy "After Nine" or "Cat Came Back."
Of comic songs we have no lack,
You'd like them, every one.

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,
103 N. Spring st.

AMUSEMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATRE

Under the direction of Al Hayman.
H. C. WYATT, Manager.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY, NO MATINEE.
November 7th, 8th and 9th.
The success of the California Theatre, San Francisco season.

What the San Francisco critics say:
"Friends can be recommended as a strong
play thoroughly well acted."—Chronicle.
"We have not had so strong a play so well
cast for months."—Report.
"Friends proved that a play can be both
realistic and artistic too."—Examiner.
REGULAR PRICES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—

Fitted throughout with all Modern and Me-
chanical effects, Gas and Electric
Lights.
Acoustic Properties
Unexcelled, making this theater better
adapted for
—CONCERTS AND OPERAS—
Than any Theater in this city.

Open time for Local and other First-class
Attractions.
For terms, etc., apply to F. S. Hicks and
O. C. Childs, etc., Second St. or Room
1, Opera House Block.

PARK THEATRE—

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
Oct. 31, and Nov. 1.

EVANS AND SONTAG.

A dramatic story founded on facts, portray-
ing all the exciting career
of Christopher Evans and John Sontag,
strengthened in realism by the appearance
of MRS. CHRIS EVANS and her talented
daughter, MISS EVA EVANS.
The Train Robbery—The Attempted Ar-
rest—The Shooting at Beaver—The Fight at
Young's Cabin—Fort Defiance—Stone Cor-
ral—and all the romantic incidents of the
terrible fight.
Popular Prices—75c, 50c and 25c.

MUSIC HALL THEATRE—

Formerly Turnverein.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday,
OCTOBER 31, NOVEMBER 1, 2 AND 3, 1893.
STANTON W. R. C.

Hot Dinner, 25 cents from 11 to 2, on
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Entertainment and dancing each evening.
Prof. Lowinsky's orchestra.
Admission 25c. Dancing 50c extra.

CHINESE THEATRE—

210 Marchessault st.
Open Every Evening.

Fine Company—50 Actors—Gorgeous New
Costumes.
Imported from China at an expense of
over \$5000.

GOOD MUSIC.

AMERICANS WELCOME.

ADMISSION, 35 CENTS.
Performance begins at 7 o'clock.

FIFTH SEASON, 1893-4.

HENRY J. KRAMER'S SCHOOL FOR

Dancing and Deportment.

NEW CLASSES.

BEGINNERS CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Oct. 14, 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.
ADVANCED CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Saturday, October 14, 3:30 to
5:30 p.m.
INFANTS' CLASS—For children 4 to 7
years old, opens Monday, Oct. 16, 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.
BEGGINS CLASS—Ladies and gentle-
men, Monday and Thursday evenings,
opens Monday, Oct. 16, at 7:30 p.m.
ADVANCED CLASS—Ladies and gentle-
men, opens Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 8 p.m.
For further particulars apply at the office
3 to 5 daily, 135 W. Fifth St. Reference re-
quired from all applicants.

FOR RENT—

—11-4 NEW PIANOS—

FISHER & BOYD PIANO CO.,
121 and 123 N. Spring St.

LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS
cleaned, dyed, reshaped and trimmed.
THURSTON'S, 254 S. Main st., opp.
Third.

POINTS OF THIS MORNING'S NEWS

The Times.

TODAY'S BULLETIN—OCTOBER 31, 1893.
(BY TELEGRAPH.) The repeal bill
passes the Senate by a vote of 43 to
32....Last Day of the World's Fair....
Mayor Harrison's murderer indicted....
Edwin Gould attacked by a crank....
Superintendent Matthies shot by an
insane man at New York....An army
lieutenant kills his captain....A
preacher on trial for immoral con-
duct....The Spanish arming for war
against the Moors....Disclosure of the
secret oaths of the American Protective
Association, an anti-Catholic soci-
ety....Two men left on a desert island
to starve....The California mare Yo
Tamblen defeated....Unemployed men
numbering 319 coping south from
Frisco.

NOTABLE LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

The City Council recommends the re-
peal of the obnoxious plumbing ordi-
nance....Meeting of the Midwinter Fair
Committee—Plans for the Southern
California building adopted....Sherman
Smith commences suit against P. E.
Ebert for defamation of character....
Meeting today to organize the associ-
ated charities....Pitiable plight of a
young girl from Alhambra....Contest
over the Seisch estate commenced.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Fair
weather; slightly warmer Tuesday;
westerly winds.

NOTICE—

Parties holding policies in the New Hamp-
shire Insurance Co., needing transfers or
endorsements should bring them to
HANNA & WEBB,
101 Broadway.

TRUNK FACTORY—

J. C. CUNNINGHAM,
239 South Spring St. Telephone 818.

CEYLON TEAS, THE BEST IN THE

world at W. STEPHENS, 201 Market,
Telephone 734.

HOTELS—

Resorts and Cafes.

THE HOLLENBECK—

The Largest and Best Hotel in Los
Angeles.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!
Headquarters for Tourists and Com-
mercial Men.

A. C. BILICKE & CO., Props.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—

—The Finest Restaurant in Southern
California.
—Pillars overlooking the Pacific Ocean
and Parties in or out of the city.

OYSTERS, 50c DOZEN.

J. E. AULL, Prop.

THE SAN MARCOS HOTEL—

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
On the coast. Apollonian location.
The only first-class hotel open all the
year in Santa Barbara. A week's ac-
commodation, with breakfast, \$4.50; with
Truckee, Carriage and Room, \$12.50; rates \$2
to \$15 per week. Tickets at S. P. Co.'s
office.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS—

—THE
famous health and mountain resort of
Southern California; hotel first-class;
lighted by electricity; heated by hot
water from the springs; overlooks San
Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands;
bus leaves Arrowhead Station at 12:35
and 4 p.m.; leaves San Bernardino at
4 p.m.; Postoffice and telephone at
the springs. City office, Coulter's Dry
Goods Store.

HOTEL LINCOLN—COR. SECOND AND

Third Sts. First-class hotel; modern
appointments; perfect; central location;
electric cars pass points in city.

THOS. FASCE, Prop.

MIRAMAR—4 1/2 MILES EAST OF

Santa Barbara; railroad station, on
grounds; comfortable; magnificent view;
beach; magnificent scenery. BOX 600,
Santa Barbara.

SOUTH PACIFIC HOTEL, OCEANSIDE.

Quiet place to spend the winter.
Rates, \$5 to \$12 a week. M. Piper, Prop.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—

Fair and comfortable American.
\$1.50 and \$2.50 per day.

HOTEL ST. ANGELO—COR. TEMPLE

and Grand ave.; cool, pleasant rooms;
reasonable rates.

HOTEL ARDMORE—ROOMS AND

board from \$1 a day up. Cor. Sixth
and Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

THE SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES OF THE
State Loan and Trust Company are in-
closed in a fireproof and burglar-
proof vault, which is ample in size and
triple-locked by electricity; safes at-
tached for the private examination of
valuable, with writing materials; a
young lady in waiting.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, 114 S.

Spring st., Summers Block; special at-
tention given to obstetrical cases; all
diseases of women treated. Hours, 10
to 12 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 127.

ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC BATHS,

electric treatments scientifically given;
magnetic and massage electricity.
Dr. Hathaway's electro-magnetic chair.
MRS. E. ROBBINS, 421 S. Main.

IF YOU WISH YOUR PIANO WELL
tuned and cared for, address W. B.
GIBBS, 322 Patton st. No charge for
examination; see to your piano in time;
also pianos to rent.

MARON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN
for rent, \$5 per month. Call at once.
FRED'S W. BLANCHARD, Bartlett's
Music House, 103 N. Spring st., l. a.

LITTLEBOYS DRUG STORE—FINEST
line of perfumery, manicure and toilet
articles. Agents for Cameron's toilet
preparations. 311 S. SPRING ST.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS,
52-54 Duena Vista st.

THEY DID IT

And the Country Can

Wait Results.

Unconditional Repeal Carried

Through—43 to 32.

Ten Senators, Including Mr.

White, Paired.

John Sherman Casts His Vote

for the Bill.

The Upper Chamber Crowded—Tilt Between

Wolcott and Carey—The Vote in De-
tail—The Chinese Bill—House

Proceedings.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—(By the As-
sociated Press.) This has been a field
day in the Senate. No more interest
has been manifested at any stage of
the long struggle than was shown to-
day when the question at issue was
practically decided, and the victors are
simply awaiting the vote in the House
on the adoption of the Voorhees bill as
a substitute for the Wilson bill to regis-
ter their triumph.

Before 11 o'clock the galleries were
black with people, and a number of
foreign representatives looked down
from the diplomatic gallery. The scene
on the floor was impressive. Nearly
every seat was occupied, while a
hundred Representatives from the
lower House ranged themselves against
the wall. The impressive stillness was
broken only by the rise and fall of the
voices of the speakers as they delivered
their final notes of triumph or warn-
ing.

The Senate and galleries seemed awe-
stricken. Every one seemed to feel
deeply that the result of this great par-
liamentary struggle was fraught with
momentous importance to the country,
and that the policy about to be inaugu-
rated was for well or woe to 67,000,000
of people.

Senator Voorhees announced on Sat-
urday that he would call for a final
vote on the repeal bill at 2 p.m. today,
but as it was known that the bill was
still open to amendment, this morning
there was much speculation as to what
propositions might be advanced, and
what moment by the silver men, who
had nothing to lose and everything to
gain by a sudden onslaught on the re-
peal forces.

The opening indications were not
promising for a vote as early as Sen-
ator Voorhees anticipated, as several
Western Senators had expressed a de-
sire to speak, and it was 7:28 o'clock to-
night before the Senate, after one of
the most remarkable parliamentary bat-
tles of the generation, passed a bill un-
conditionally repealing the purchase
clause of the Sherman silver law. The end
was reached at the conclusion of a con-
tinuous session of fourteen days, during
which time five volumes of the Congressional
Record have been filled with speeches
amounting in the aggregate to about
twenty million words.

It is generally understood that the
Senate will pass the Chinese extension
bill while the House is considering the
silver bill. Several Pacific Coast men
said that the Senate should amend the
bill, as has been suggested, by striking
out all amendments, making it simply
an extension of six months. A quorum
will be needed in the House to pass the
amended bill. The California members
do not propose to give up what they
would gain in extension, but the
amendments which they proposed, and
which the House accepted.

The House Committee on Territories
has been busy for several weeks perfect-
ing a bill for the admission of Utah.
It is thought that the administration
had not wished to see the admission of
Territories pressed just now. The fact
that the men who will come to the
Senate and House from all of the pro-
posed new States would be silver men
has caused the promoters of the State-
hood movement to pause.

In order to get around any such diffi-
culty as this, Delegate Joseph of New
Mexico has proposed to have the bill
admitting his Territory changed so that
admission will not become operative un-
til 1895, for Utah, Arizona and New
Mexico. It is proposed to grant them
double the amount of land granted the
last Territories to be admitted. The
reason for this is that these grants are
made for the purpose of establishing a
fund for various institutions, and it is
claimed that the lands which the three
Territories now knocking at the door
will receive are mostly, if not entirely,
arid, and fit for nothing until they have
been made valuable by a costly system
of irrigation.

The last six States admitted received,
as grants for various State institutions,
about five hundred thousand acres of
land each. The three Territories asking
for admission think they will need at
least one million acres.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—(By the
Associated Press.) SENATE.—The roll-
call showed the presence of fifty-two
members when the consideration of the
repeal bill was resumed. Senator Hun-
ton of Virginia said that he would vote
for unconditional repeal, and then be-
ready to join his friends in a fight for
silver.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania
said that neither side had made a sug-
gestion which, in his opinion, was
broad enough. Therefore he had stud-
iously avoided voting for or against the
amendments offered. There could be
but one solution, the free coinage of
the American silver product was es-
sential to our prosperity. The Senate

could not, with self-respect, pass such a
measure as this. It was argued in sup-
port of this bill that repeal would force
Europe to join in an agreement for the
use of silver. That was cutting out
the American market for silver, and
would throw 50,000,000 ounces per year
on the European market in the hope
of breaking down the market price.
"With a deficit of several million dol-
lars per month in the treasury," he
said, "we would do well if we could
keep \$500,000 in gold in the treasury.
We are wasting our silver, our gold
and our credit."

He would like to have this bill re-
ferred to a select committee with in-
structions to report on further meas-
ures, to safely carry into effect the
legislation proposed by the bill now
before the Senate. The bill was origi-
nated by Senator Morgan of Alabama.
Senator Morgan of Alabama ad-
dressed the Senate. The situation, he
said, seemed to him a very lamentable
one, of which he could speak only
with pain, and which he could not con-
template only with serious apprehensions
for the future welfare of the country.
Senator Morgan said the passage of
the bill would be an irrevocable sur-
render to the demands of most insolent,
overbearing corporations. He read
slowly, and with great emphasis, these
sentences from Senator Gorman's
speech of Saturday: "It is your
duty to take the terms offered by the
Senator from Ohio. He held the key
of the situation. You have dictated the
terms to us."

"I thank Almighty God," said Mr.
Morgan, impressively, "that the Sen-
ate has never had a more honest and
democratic man to dictate terms than
the President. He may have dictated them
to the President, to a committee or to a
minority of Democrats on this side, but
he cannot dictate to me." Again quot-
ing from Senator Gorman's speech, Mr.
Morgan read a sentence as to Sherman
laying down conditions for the leaving
down conditions to the Democracy,"
said the speaker, contemptuously.
"What is the Democratic party worth
to itself, or to the country, or to pos-
terity, when the Senator from Ohio has
crossed the front and has laid down
conditions to it? This is the question
majority here worth (addressing the
Democratic Senators) thus trifled with,
thus deceived, thus overrun and finally
handed over to the tender mercies of
the Senator from Ohio?"

Senator Morgan said he had signed the
proposed compromise, and had done so
in order to have peace and fraternity
in the Democratic party. "Commit sui-
cide," said he, with much bitterness,
"because you cannot get a chance to
live on fair and even terms with your
fellows and neighbors."
He concluded his remarks at 2:40
o'clock. He left the subject, he said,
with the knowledge that the die was
cast. The Senate, House and the Presi-
dent had determined that the pending
measures should prevail. There was
nothing now to look at, so far as he
could see, but the sad circumstances
which would befall the country if the
proposed compromise were adopted.
Senator Carey of Missouri said that
at the last election the tariff question
was the issue, and that the Demo-
cratic party secured a victory. Now that
election was over, the tariff was lost
sight of and the senior Senator from
New York (Mr. Hill) was beheld plich-
ing to the front on the silver question.
Mr. Carey said that the repeal bill in
the history of the repeal bill in the
House and Senate. The bill was to
pass, said he; it had been taken out of
the hands of the Democracy and the
Republican Senators had to be con-
sidered. Anything could be done.
The Republican party would be in-
finitely more responsible for unconditional
repeal than the Democratic party. If
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DAY OF GLOOM.

The Close of the Great

Exposition.

In Lieu of the Brilliant Scene

Anticipated.

Hushed Crowds Meet Under Half-

masted Flags.

Exercises Commemorative of the

Dead Mayor.

Representatives of All Nations Assembled at

Festival Hall—A National Salute at

Sunset—Prendergast and

His Doings.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—(By the Asso-
ciated Press.) The last day of the
World's Fair opened with beautiful
weather, but a pall hung over the great
exposition, and its myriad flags floated
at half-staff. Instead of the scene of
dazzling splendor that was to have
crowned a day of brilliancy in speech
and song, only necessary lights will burn
tonight, and the White City will be
shrouded in darkness at an earlier hour
than since its opening.

With the tragic death of Mayor Har-
rison, the life and gaiety of the ex-
position went out forever. Instead of
a festival of oratory and music, which
was to have filled in the afternoon, me-
morial services were held in Festival
Hall, at which tributes were paid to the
memory of Chicago's most charac-
teristic Chicagoan by the World's Fair
officials, national and local, and by the
representatives of assembled nations.

The great audience, some of whom
had come from far distant States to as-
sist at the religious and the success-
ful ending of the great exhibition, fill-
ing every seat and occupying every foot
of standing room, were hushed.

President Palmer of the National
Commission presided.
Rev. Dr. Burrows delivered a prayer
and read an address prepared by Presi-
dent Hightham of the fair directory.
After Mr. Hightham's speech, ap-
propriate resolutions concerning the
taking off of Mayor Harrison, and pay-
ing to his memory a tribute of respect
and admiration, were adopted. En-
grossed copies will be sent to the fam-
ily of the deceased.

Then President Thomas W. Palmer,
of the National Commission, announced
that, in view of the sad circumstances,
which brought the assembly together,
the closing of the fair would be marked
only by a salute of cannon and the
hauling down of flags. When that took
place he declared, in obedience to the
act of Congress, that the exposition
would be officially closed.

The total paid attendance at the fair
from its opening to its close has been
21,458,910. The total free admissions,
which include employees of all kinds,
exhibitors, concessionaries, etc., has
been 5,955,838. Today's admissions were
242,575, of which 208,173 were paid.

WAS INTERESTED IN SILVER.

Prendergast Had Been Inditing Effusions to
Senators at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—(By the As-
sociated Press.) Prendergast's bul-
lets, which took the life of Mayor
Charles Harrison, might have found
a lodgment in the heart of a
United States Senator or even the
President of the United States.
For fully two weeks before the murder
of Chicago's Mayor the assassin had
been bringing messages through the
mails to at least one United States
Senator, which indicated that his mind
was intensely wrought up against
President Cleveland. The burden of
all these communications was the sil-
ver question.

Senator Dubois of Idaho and others
were recipients of communications
which have been received almost daily
since October 9. Writing on October 21
he said: "Repeal is effectively beaten
unless the closure is resorted to to
stifle the voice of the people, and, if
this dishonorable, unconstitutional, un-
usual course is resorted to the peace of
the nation is risked, and no Senator
who votes for the closure can justify
his course from a patriotic standpoint."
It repeated that repeal is defeated, unless
the closure is resorted to.

On October 24 he wrote: "I notice a
wavering in the ranks of silver's en-
emies. Your side is now the strongest.
If you are determined, firm and pa-
tient, you can win. The best thing to
do is to fight it out. Look out for art-
ifice on the part of your opponents.
Remember that the strongest and most
intelligent leadership is on the part of
the silverite side. Grover Cleveland
is impotent. The cry for repeal is sim-
ple, changed costume with each speech,
etc., the latter replied hotly: "There
are some men to whom clean linen is
an offense." He regretted that the Sen-
ator from Wyoming was one of them.

He apologized to the Senator for ap-
pealing to such personal allusion, and
said that there is a Spanish proverb that
fits the case: "Tis a waste of labor to
shave an ass."

This provoked great laughter in the
galleries, and the Vice-President ad-
monished the Senator. Senator Carey
replied in a warm manner, and charged
Mr. Wolcott with abandoning his party
in the last campaign, and said the
people had been that they attempted to
interfere in the affairs of his (Carey's)
people instead of looking after their
own. He (Carey) had a letter from a
reputable citizen of Colorado, saying
that if he voted against free coinage
the influence and money of that State
would be used to ruin him. Mr. Carey

[Continued on second page.]

NO ONE SAFE.

Edwin Gould Faces a

Crazy Man.

Mongolia Andrews, Esq., De-

mands \$5000.

The Insane Individual Held Unti

Police Arrive.

Superintendent Matthies Shot and

Fatally Hurt.

The Latter's Assailant is Thomas Bradley—He

Imagines He Was Being Robbed—Ten

Police Men Required to Pre-

vent a Lynching.

By Telegram to The Times.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—(By the Asso-
ciated Press.) Edwin Gould, the sec-
ond son of the late Jay Gould and co-
heir of the latter's millions, had his
first startling experience with a crank
this afternoon. At 2 o'clock, as Gould
was sitting in his private office, a shab-
bily-dressed man entered, walked to
the desk and said: "Give me \$5000 and
give it to me quick, or give me a tip on
the market."

Gould asked him to sit down until he
got the money from a safe. The crank
sat down and Gould stepped to the
side door

The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHERS OF THE
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.
ALBERT McFARLAND, Treasurer.
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Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 29.
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. LACOSTE, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Founded December 4, 1891.

The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXIV. TWELFTH YEAR.
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 55 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.
Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, September, 12,134 Copies
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., The Times reprinted in full the proceedings of the Irrigation Congress as reported and published from day to day during its sessions, gathering the whole into a single issue, convenient for reference, and in a shape suited for transmission by mail to every quarter of the globe. This special sheet, which comprises twelve pages, also contains the valuable preliminary matter upon irrigation which appeared in our issue of October 4, 1893.

The paper also contains many special advertisements describing lands and irrigation machinery for sale, and various business opportunities. Delegates, citizens, news dealers, commercial bodies and all others interested in this important matter, are requested to send in their orders without delay. Price, 5 cents per copy. Twenty copies postage paid, \$1, except to new dealers, who will be given their regular rates. Circulate the Irrigation Edition of The Times.

The Question of Immigration.

Since the question of Chinese immigration has been before the people, renewed attention has been called to the subject of immigration to our Eastern shores. It has commenced to dawn upon thinking men that this promiscuous European immigration is in some respects more dangerous to the republic than that which has come to us from Asia. The lower grades of immigrants who are now arriving on the Atlantic Coast in such large numbers belong to a different class from those who used to form the main bulk of our immigration. Such immigrants as we used to receive from Europe were mostly of the hardy, industrious sort, who came with their families and small belongings to reclaim the great prairies of the West and the virgin forests of the Northwest. They came to build up homes for themselves and their descendants, where they should be free from the despotism of their native countries. This is no longer the case. The human cargoes that are now unloaded upon our shores are largely drawn from the prisons and poorhouses of the Old World. It is not mere competition in labor that the American workman has to fear from such immigrants. If this stream is allowed to continue unchecked, there will soon be little to choose between conditions which prevail here and in the Old World. Indeed, as far as the question of labor goes there is already no very great distinction between the "sweater" shops of Chicago and New York and those in Berlin and London. But the trouble is wider and deeper than this. Accompanying the competition in labor comes a deplorable decrease in morality and a marked lowering in the standard of social life. Then again, these same people who have come to this country to escape from despotism at home are ever the first to endeavor to fly in the face of this free government and endeavor to introduce here the horrors of anarchy, which is the worst kind of despotism that the world has ever known. Universal suffrage gives these people a power to which politicians bow, while our schools will soon find themselves powerless to subdue such masses of ignorance, intolerance and crime.

This question of unrestricted immigration from the Old World is very properly receiving the closest attention of those who study the social problems of the times. Many strong articles upon the subject have been published during the past few months in our leading Eastern journals and magazines, in which the writers express views that a few years ago would have been considered extreme and exaggerated, but which now meet with general approval from our people. Among such recent articles is one by Vernon R. Andrew in the American Journal of Politics for October, the closing paragraphs of which are worth quoting:

"What though our land today would accommodate a few millions of people, shall we therefore welcome to our shores anything that will fill a space and eat an extra loaf of bread? Is it not necessary that our country should be populated to its very extreme limit, that we must import paupers and criminals from abroad? Is our happiness not to be complete until we are able to rejoice over the fact that every foot of territory we possess is fully occupied, and that we have a few citizens to spare?"

"Let us rejoice that we live in a land which is still able to give its children a home. Let us rejoice that we live in a land which is not so densely populated, and where the struggle for existence is not so intense, that the greatest wrong a parent can do his child is to bring it into existence. It is the quality and not the quantity of a nation's citizens which constitutes its true greatness."

"This is not a question in the decision of which we may allow ourselves to be guided by sentiment or feelings of sympathy. It is a question of national preservation or destruction."

"Then let the patriots of our land arise! Let those who love country better than party, to whom honor is dearer than notoriety, who prefer the welfare of mankind to the plaudits of

the multitude, combine to preserve our land from the dangers which threaten her. With all charity and sympathy for the ill and the victims of other lands, let us say to the nations of the world, 'The United States considers it her foremost duty to protect the interests of her own citizens.' It is quite evident that Congress will soon have to face this question of unrestricted immigration from Europe. It is a problem with which the Republican party is amply able to grapple, and that party should not fail to do this, if it purposes to continue the system of protection to American industries which has hitherto been one of its leading watchwords. Working people of this country ask—and the question is perfectly logical and proper—how they are benefited by a duty on the manufactured product of European pauper labor, as long as that labor itself is let into the country without restriction, not only competing with American labor, but demoralizing the social fabric and threatening, if not checked in time, to overturn the form of government established by our fathers, who, when they invited the oppressed of all nations to find a refuge here, never had in mind the immense swarm of pauperism, ignorance and vice which for many years has been pouring into our gates."

A Mining Bill.

Many miners on this Coast are not aware of the fact that a bill suspending the \$100 per annum assessment on all unpatented mining claims has passed the House and Senate. It was amended in the Senate so as to permit its provisions to apply to only bona-fide residents of the State or Territory where a claim was located, and is now in conference. The Conference Committee has not yet acted on the bill.

This measure, which was introduced in the House by Representative Bell of Colorado, provides for the suspension of the statute requiring that \$100 worth of work shall be done on all unpatented mining claims for a period of one year. The object of the measure was to relieve miners during the hard times from being compelled to perform this assessment work. It appears, however, that the bill has not met with favor among the miners, and hundreds of petitions have been received from Colorado protesting against it. The necessary assessment work would provide employment for thousands of miners during the month of December, and the bill would prove of more benefit to corporations than to workingmen. Owing to the strong opposition which has been shown by the miners to the bill, it is probable that it will be sidetracked and not permitted to become a law.

The Plumbing Ordinance.

The City Council has promptly interpreted the hand-writing on the wall. At yesterday's session a special committee brought in a report recommending the repeal of the existing plumbing ordinance, and the drafting of a new ordinance less onerous and expensive. This is well. Efficiency and safety must not be lost sight of in the new measure, but every needless restriction and every unjust burden imposed by the objectionable act should be removed in order that the drawbacks to building in Los Angeles may be minimized. The people are willing to have all persons engaged in the plumbing business, whether as material men, contractors or workmen, fairly paid for their goods, skill and labor; but no "combine" will be permanently tolerated by free, independent and spirited citizens.

As an example of the "cinch" features of the existing ordinance, the Times prints some figures furnished to yesterday by an owner and builder who has just "gone through the mill." For the putting in of three bath-tubs, seven closets and a hot-water heater, the bids were as follows: Lowest, \$1775; highest, \$1996. Gas was put in throughout the house at a cost of only \$145. The first figures are appalling; the contrast is striking; the logic of the facts is obvious. There is something wrong here.

After Repeal—What?

At length, after a long, tedious and acrimonious discussion, the Senate has passed the bill repealing the so-called Sherman act, by a decided majority. Much valuable time has been wasted and many pages of the Congressional Record filled with long-drawn-out eloquence before this result was arrived at. The reaching of a definite decision must be a relief, even to those who bitterly opposed repeal.

Now that the Sherman bill has been repealed, what next? It is not enough to discard a garment that does not fit. Something else must be obtained in its place. It is known that a considerable element in the East, which, from its large holdings of interest-bearing bonds, is generally referred to as the "creditor class," favors gold mono-metallism, because this would enhance the value of the money in which the interest is made payable. There is a strong suspicion among the people that the President sympathizes with this class. In fact, it has been openly charged that he desires to see no legislation in place of the Sherman law. It is, however, due to Mr. Cleveland to credit him with his own declarations in this regard, which have been in favor of

both silver and gold. We shall now have an opportunity to ascertain how much truth there is in these charges, and whether, if they are true, the administration Democrats will follow their leader—or rather their master—to the extreme of mono-metallism. If they do so they will find that they have run their party into a swamp from which it will be long in extricating itself.

Congress should clearly understand that the repeal of the Sherman law was urged by many who are strongly opposed to mono-metallism. They desired that repeal in order that the way might be cleared for more satisfactory legislation. The repeal was a negative action. Now let us have some positive work. Let us have a law that will provide for the establishment of a parity between the gold, silver and paper money of the United States, so that a dollar is a dollar upon whatever material the stamp of the government is placed.

Anything less than this will or should satisfy the people. Senator Sherman's proposed bond bill, to increase the gold reserve by \$100,000,000 more, will be in order as soon as the House shall have passed the repeal bill, which it is expected to do very promptly.

Among those Californians who have not studied the question, there is a disposition to class the Japanese and the Chinese in one category. This is quite erroneous. There is a wide difference between the people of the two nations. While the Chinese cling to their traditions and customs, the Japanese are anxious to pattern after Europe and the United States. The progress which has been made in Japan for the last quarter of a century is truly remarkable. The government, the educational system and the press will, in some respects, compare favorably with anything that can be found in other countries. The Japanese show that disposition which has become known by the name of "the Japanese spirit," which is manifested by Chinamen to ignore the laws of the United States. This has recently been shown in San Francisco, where a Japanese society has been formed to assist the authorities in suppressing the importation of Japanese girls for purposes of prostitution. The Japs are a very different people from the Chinese, and it is not fair to them to class them under the same head.

A lady of culture has astonished the San Diegans by appearing on the streets in a Greek costume, minus shoes and stockings, or even the classical sandals. The Greek costume, while very beautiful, is scarcely adapted to the breezy coast of the Pacific, and is not likely to become generally popular. As to going barefooted, that has become quite a fad of late among health seekers in Europe. The cure has been found very efficacious in cases of severe headaches and nervous diseases. It is not likely, however, that many will have the courage to adopt this radical costume in our cities. It has been said that even in this delectable age the feet are about the last portion of the body which a woman will place on exhibition. By the way, it is mentioned that the lady in question has very small and pretty feet.

It is pointed out that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands and the Nicaragua Canal by the British would complete an English chain around the United States, extending from Newfoundland through the Bermudas, the British West Indian Islands, the Nicaragua Canal and the Hawaiian Islands to British Columbia. It is not, however, at all likely that Great Britain will be permitted to control either the canal or the islands. Probably a United States protectorate of both the canal and the islands would be the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

A French correspondent complains that in the Associated Press dispatch describing the entertainments arranged for the Russians in Paris, an injustice was done the French in mixing up two separate entertainments, one at the Grand Opera-house, where Mme. Carnot was present, and the other at the office of the Figaro, which partook of the nature of a variety performance.

Joseph Medill, one of the foremost editors in the world, and the head of a journal equal to the greatest—the Chicago Tribune—has arrived in this city to spend another winter. The City of the Angels gives him welcome.

HON. JOSEPH MEDILL.

Arrival of the Veteran Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, has arrived in Los Angeles to spend another winter. Mrs. Medill preceded him by some weeks, and prepared her home, corner of Figueroa and Twentieth streets, for occupancy. After the burning of Mr. Medill's home, at Alhambra, nearly two years ago he put in a new foundation, but did not rebuild, having by that time decided that a location in the city would best suit the requirements of himself and family.

Mr. Medill left Chicago on the 23d inst., and only learned of the assassination of Mayor Harrison after arriving on this side. In conversation yesterday with a Times representative, he expressed the common Chicago feeling of shame and humiliation over the shocking crime by which his successor in office was taken off. Mr. Medill knew Carter H. Harrison well, and though strongly opposed to his political principles and official methods, was not on unfriendly terms with him personally. He regarded the dead man as a strong, audacious character, with vaulting ambition, which did not stop short of the Presidency; and, in furthering his aims, he freely resorted to the tactics of the demagogue to catch the votes of the proletariat.

The Absentee.

We sent him up to Congress, with a hurrah and a shout. And when he helped him in to help his party out; We knew he was a colonel, and a general; But now, alas! he's nothing but an Ab.

Sen. Teel! But when the war is over, and the boys have ceased to roam; When he bids good-by to Grover, and heads his mule for home; When he runs again for office—what a flash! Then will he be an Ab.

Sen. Teel! With every single voter as an Ab.

Sen. Teel! Not a Complete Case. (Life) She. I may see you for breach of promise. I can establish a motive. He. Yes—for the breach, but not the promise.

TOO ELABORATE.

The Plumbing Ordinance Not Satisfactory.

It Makes the Cost of Ordinary Work Too Expensive.

A Special Committee to Frame a New Ordinance.

Salary of the Police Surgeon Raised—Street Improvements Ordered—The Different City Officials Make Reports.

The City Council met at the usual time yesterday, with all the members present, except Messrs. Rhodes, and Gaffey.

After the reading of the minutes and the approval of the same, Councilman Innes moved that the City Attorney be instructed to present an ordinance extending the time in which the first half of the city taxes for the present year would become delinquent, from November 6 to November 27. Adopted.

MONETARY MATTERS.

The Finance Committee's report was then presented. The recommendation that the City Clerk be requested to have the old official map of Ord's survey recorded at an expense not to exceed \$148.70 was discussed, and on the statement that the recording of such map was of great importance, was adopted.

Further recommendations in reference to certain assessments claimed to be erroneous were adopted. The matter of the demand of E. K. Green as returned by the City Auditor without his approval, on the ground that the City Engineer had not assented to more than the footing of the items shown within, was reported on by the Finance Committee with the recommendation that the City Engineer be overruled, and the demand allowed. The matter was, after discussion, referred to the City Attorney for legal opinion, together with the payrolls of departments, as approved by the committee, were approved by the Council.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Board of Public Works was then read. The recommendation in reference to a franchise for a street railway to be operated on certain streets on Boyle Heights, was referred to the City Attorney for legal opinion as to whether such franchise would be legal.

The other recommendations of the board were adopted, as published. The report further recommended that crosswalks be placed on Hewitt street, south side of Second street; Second street, south side of Hewitt street; Fourth street, west side of Wall street. Also that sidewalks be placed across Los Angeles street, on the south side, at Eighteenth street, across Los Angeles street, on the north side, at Pico street; across Santee street, on the south side, at Twelfth street; across the street, between Twelfth and Thirtieth streets, on the east side of Georgia Bell street; and at Georgia Bell street, east side of Tenth street. Adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Innes moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair Upper Main street on the west side, between Alpine street and the old Cochran street.

Councilman Innes moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to place the street intersection of Castelar and Collier streets in a passable condition. Adopted.

Councilman Pessell moved that the Street Superintendent fill up the chuck holes on San Diego street, between Main street and the city limits, with soil. Adopted.

Councilman Nickell moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to grade and pave the following mentioned places: Across Kuhrt street, west side of Sichel street; across Walnut street, north side of Kuhrt street; across Santee street, north side of Kuhrt street; across Kuhrt street, west side of Clover street; across Albion street, west side of Sichel street; across Pasadena avenue, north side of Hayes street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Bids were received as follows: Also street, Bitumulous Lime Rock Paving and Improvement Company, grading and paving, 27 cents per square foot; granite gutters, 29 cents per square foot; curbs, 41 cents per linear foot; sidewalks, 41 cents per linear foot; sewer, \$1.37 per linear foot; manholes, \$65 each; flush tanks, \$97 each; lamp-holes, \$43 each. W. Johnson, paving 30 cements square foot; curbs, 41 cents per linear foot; sidewalks, 41 cents per linear foot; sewer, \$1.37 per linear foot; manholes, \$65 each; flush tanks, \$97 each; John Reiman, grading, 25 cents per square foot; paving, 26 cents per square foot; curbs, 40 cents per linear foot; sidewalks, 41 cents per linear foot; granite gutter, 33 cents per square foot; sewer, \$1.30 per linear foot; manholes, \$45 each; flush tanks, \$135 each; lamp-holes, \$45 each.

The requisitions as passed upon by the Supply Committee were approved, with some slight changes, except the regulation from the City Engineer for the recording of the Ord's official map of the city, which regulation was referred back to the City Engineer.

THE CITY SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

The City Engineer recommended that certain tax sale certificates be cancelled on account of erroneous assessments, and the report was adopted. The manager of the Free Labor Bureau reported for the past week 117 applications and sixty-nine positions secured. Filed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Street Superintendent reported as follows: "In accordance with orders of your honorable body in relation to the total cost of the chain gang since January 1, 1893, I beg leave to report that it is utterly impossible for me to give a correct statement, as we have no data by which we can base our figures. But I can give you an accurate statement of the expenses of the said chain gang since January 1, 1893."

The Street Superintendent was instructed to present a statement showing the cost of the chain gang since January 1, 1893, and also showing also where the gang had worked.

"I also recommend the granting of thirty days' further time to Fred Bros. in which to complete the grading of Lyell street; also thirty days more to Baldwin & McCoombs in which to complete the grading of Eshandah street." Adopted.

The City Tax and License Collector presented a communication, asking that the City Engineer be directed to revise the plumbing ordinance, would report that it is the opinion of this committee that the present ordinance is too elaborate, and that the City Engineer be directed to do ordinary plumbing too expensive; therefore, we

tion, where it was left in bad condition by the construction of the eastern intercepting sewer. Adopted.

Councilman Pessell moved that a fire alarm be placed at or near Soto and Third streets. Fire Commission.

Councilman Campbell moved that the City Engineer present ordinance to widen the sidewalk on Soto street, between First and Fourth streets so as to correspond with the same sidewalk north of First street. Adopted.

Councilman Nickell moved that the City Engineer be directed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention for the opening and extension of Darwin avenue to Douillard street, with a view to assessment to be furnished by the Board of Public Works. Adopted.

"ENGINEERING QUESTIONS."

The following report was presented by the City Engineer.

The Board of Public Works, in reference to the advertising for bids for a street railway franchise for certain streets on Boyle Heights as presented at the morning session and referred to the City Attorney, was adjourned in order to be taken up at the hands of that official, and was adopted after being amended by striking out the words referring to an electric-vapor motor.

Councilman Nickell moved that the Street Superintendent be directed to direct the storm water drain from the terminus of the north side of Kuhrt street to Chestnut street, a distance of about two blocks. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

An ordinance fixing the width of sidewalk on the south side of Seventh street, from Alvarado street to Park View avenue, was adopted.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

The City Attorney reported as follows: "As directed by you, I have prepared and present an ordinance granting property-owners permission to improve the portion of Vine street by private contract." Adopted.

"I have changed the draft of the ordinance for the opening of Castelar street to meet the recommendations of the Board of Public Works, and present the same herewith." Adopted.

"In the ordinance heretofore passed for the taking of a certain piece of land on the north side of Vine street for the widening of said street at that point there was a mistake in the description of land of about six inches, and I have corrected the same." Adopted.

"As directed by you, I have prepared and present herewith an ordinance extending the time for the payment of first half of municipal taxes to November 27."

"In the matter of an ordinance adopting map of Sunset boulevard, no such ordinance is necessary at this time, and the ordinance should not be passed until the street is actually opened." Filed.

Councilman Pessell moved that the Street Superintendent be requested to repair the gutter opposite the Macy street school. Adopted.

Councilman Campbell moved that the Street Superintendent be requested to repair the gutter opposite the Macy street schoolhouse. Adopted.

The Sewer Committee reported recommending that the bid of John Genelly for the construction of a sewer on Union avenue between First and Temple streets for \$118 per linear foot for the sewer complete be accepted. Adopted.

Also that the Sewer Committee be empowered to extend the Solano-avenue sewer to the intersection of the Buena Vista street sewer at a cost of about \$65. Adopted.

POLICE SURGEON'S SALARY.

A communication from the Police Commission recommended that the salary of the police surgeon be raised from \$75 to \$100 per month. Adopted.

The ordinance making the change was then presented.

Councilman Nickell moved to amend the ordinance so that it should make it the duty of the surgeon to give free attendance to the members of the police force injured.

Councilman Innes wanted to change the ordinance so as to provide that the surgeon should attend all employees of the city.

Councilman Campbell said there was no need of cumbering up the ordinance in that fashion, and President Teed said such a change was unnecessary.

Dr. McGowan, who was now present, was heard. He said the monthly appropriation for drugs for the receiving hospital was insufficient and should be increased.

A vote being taken on the amendment the same was lost, and Councilman Nickell moved that the surgeon should attend all sick or wounded members of the police department, while on duty. Councilman Innes moved that the ordinance be referred to the members of the fire department.

The ordinance was adopted in that form.

MORE FIRE-ALARM APPARATUS.

A communication from the Fire Commission recommended that the Council advertise for bids for fire alarm appliances, in accordance with the recommendation of the City electrician.

(The appliances referred to are one eight-circuit register, one eight-circuit switchboard, eight galvanometers, six printers and four gongs. Referred to the Supply Committee.)

The Intersecting Committee reported, recommending that the electric lighting company be instructed to distribute 91,000 additional candle power of light throughout the various streets.

Councilman Munson, as chairman of the Water Supply Committee, asked that the committee be granted one week to complete the report of the committee on the water supply.

The Council then adjourned.

PROTESTS AND PETITIONS.

From Frick Bros, asking an extension of thirty days' time in which to complete the section 2 of the sewer. Twenty days' time granted.

From Mansfield & Grant, asking an extension of thirty days' time in which to complete work on sections 3 and 6A of the outfall sewer. Twenty days' time granted.

From Mackay & Young, asking an extension of thirty days' time in which to complete the section 2 of the outfall sewer. Twenty days' time granted.

From F. E. Prior, asking that suitable alterations be made in the sections of Hoff street with Sichel and Workman streets. Board of Public Works.

From Robert Strong and others, protesting against a change of grade of Burlington avenue, between Arnold and Maryland streets. Board of Public Works.

From Thomas McCowan, S. A. Im, Allison Barlow and Peter Metzger, each asking that certain tax-sale certificates be cancelled. Finance Committee.

From Hoffman & Hammer and others, asking that plank crossings be placed on the north side of West Eleventh street, at De Soto street, and on the street, Board of Public Works.

From W. H. Mansfield and others, asking that a crossing be placed at the intersection of Main street and Broadway. Board of Public Works.

From E. L. Hawks and others, asking that the grade be established on West Eleventh street between Court and Beaudry avenues. Board of Public Works.

From the California Vinegar and Pickle Company, asking the privilege of constructing a private drain from the company's property, at First and Center streets, to a pole under the First street viaduct, on the river. Sewer Committee and Board of Health.

From Frances E. Fahnestock, asking that a certain erroneous assessment against her be cleared. Finance Committee.

From Sarah C. Miller, authorizing the Council to deliver to Mrs. M. S. Simmonet a certain claim-deed on the payment to the petitioner of a certain small sum of money. Finance Committee.

From R. Verch and others, asking

would recommend that the City Attorney be directed to present the necessary ordinance repealing the existing ordinance. We would also recommend that the present ordinance be extended to a special committee of three in connection with the Superintendent of Buildings and Board of Health for the purpose of framing a new plumbing ordinance. Adopted. (The members of the new special committee were not named yesterday.)

BOYLE HEIGHTS RAILWAY.

The portion of the report of the Board of Public Works in reference to the advertising for bids for a street railway franchise for certain streets on Boyle Heights as presented at the morning session and referred to the City Attorney, was adjourned in order to be taken up at the hands of that official, and was adopted after being amended by striking out the words referring to an electric-vapor motor.

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WANTS DAMAGES.

Sherman Smith Sues P. F. Ebert.

Claims That His Character Was Defamed.

Continuance Ordered in the Scischich Will Case.

Edward Fry is Acquitted of the Charge of Burglary—The Usual Monday Morning Divorce Business—Court Notes—New Suits.

Sherman Smith resents the action taken by P. F. Ebert in holding him up before the City Council as an insolvent, and fixes the amount of damage sustained at the round sum of \$10,000.

Just what was the cause of all the trouble is not distinctly known, but at all events at a recent meeting of the Council a communication from Ebert was read, in which it was stated that the writer understood that Smith was one of the sureties on the bond of City Auditor Teale, and that the former was insolvent. It seems that the statement was not proven or established by the facts, and Smith was very much angered at Ebert's "previousness." Yesterday he filed a complaint with the County Clerk couched in the following language:

"On or about the 16th day of October, 1893, defendant caused to be written and of concerning plaintiff an instrument or communication in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

"EAST LOS ANGELES (Cal.), Oct. 16, 1893.
"To the honorable Council of the city of Los Angeles—Gentlemen: I understand that Sherman Smith is a bondsman for P. F. Ebert, City Auditor. Mr. Smith is insolvent. Yours respectfully,
P. F. EBERT."

"On the said October 16, 1893, the said defendant published the communication by delivering it to the City Council with the intent that the said communication be read by and before said Council, and that the same was thereat and in pursuance of the intent of defendant so read, filed and became a public document of said city. That said communication was false and defamatory and was wilfully, maliciously and wrongfully written and published as aforesaid and concerning the plaintiff; that by means of said false and defamatory statement contained in said communication and its publication as aforesaid the plaintiff was injured in his reputation and credit to his damage in the sum of \$10,000.

THE SCISCHICH ESTATE.
The contest on the will of Luca Scischich, who committed suicide several months ago after murdering his wife, was to have been taken up for hearing yesterday in Department Two, but a number of attorneys interested in the case were not ready to proceed, and a postponement was finally ordered until Wednesday. The estate left by the deceased is not a large one, but there are many claimants of it.

John Scischich, a nephew of the said first petitioner for letters of administration, claiming to be the sole heir and nearest blood relative, then Bishop Mora offered for probate a will, said to have been executed by the deceased, and asked that the same be admitted. J. J. Rodriguez was appointed as special administrator in the meantime, to serve until the contestants had their claims decided.

FRY IS ACQUITTED.
A. E. Fry, the alleged colleague of the man Carnahan in a recent burglary, was acquitted yesterday of the charge, and released from confinement. Carnahan previously entered a plea of guilty of the offense, and got two years. Fry maintained all along that he was not guilty, claiming that Carnahan had proven false to him, and endeavored to mix him up in the affair when he should not have been implicated in it. Fry told a very plausible tale on the stand yesterday, and his case was presented in such a light as to create that "reasonable doubt" in the minds of the jurors, evidently, for a verdict of acquittal was rendered very shortly.

Court Notes.
Mary E. Jones has commenced suit for a divorce against George F. Jones. George Boyd was released yesterday from custody on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Smith.

Arthur Stewart, the defaulting deputy city street superintendent, will appear in Department One on November 6 for trial on the charge of embezzlement.

A. Failing, the man who stole a ticket from a room in the Hollenbeck Hotel last week, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Smith, when time was set for pleading at November 28.

An information was filed yesterday by the District Attorney in Department One charging Lorenzo Martinez with the crime of burglary. Martinez waived time for pleading, admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Folsom.

On a motion for alimony in the divorce case of H. C. Walker vs. Mrs. H. C. Walker, Judge McKinley yesterday ordered that the husband pay to the wife \$15 per month alimony, \$30 counsel fees and \$10 costs, pending a decision in the action.

Decrees for plaintiffs in the causes of Barning vs. Gish and Widney vs. E. Childs were yesterday granted in Department Six.

A judgment on foreclosure was entered yesterday by Judge McKinley in the Baugh-Higgin case.

The report of the referee in the case of Sepulveda vs. Velaz at al., was yesterday confirmed by Judge Clark, attorneys' fees being fixed at \$250.

Several divorce cases were brought up yesterday in the Superior departments. Bertha S. McClelland was given a decree separating her from J. W. McClelland by Judge McKinley, and William Cobler was made happy by a similar order being entered by Judge Smith in his favor, as against Mrs. Georgia M. Cobler. The case of A. Matfield vs. J. Matfield was transferred from Department Six to Department Four for trial.

Hearing on the order to show cause in the Illinois Savings Bank Company's action against the Pacific Railway Company, to settle a minor matter regarding receiver's certificates, has been continued by Judge Van Dyke until November 6. The same court granted the motion to set aside the appeal in the Burman-Ritzman case.

New Suits.
Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

G. C. Watson et al. vs. G. Piccolo and P. Waterhouse: suit on foreclosure of mechanic's lien.

O. E. Cheesbrough vs. S. W. Luitweller: suit for \$500 on contract.

Sherman Smith vs. P. F. Ebert: suit for \$10,000 damages for defamation of character.

E. K. Kellan vs. S. C. Hickey: suit for an accounting.

Today's Calendar.

Department One—Judge Smith: People vs. W. Hynes; assault with a deadly weapon; for trial.
Department Two—Judge Clark: Insolvency of California Fruit Company; citation.
Estate of May Applin, deceased; petition to set apart estate.
Estate of C. J. Glass, deceased; petition to set apart estate.
Estate of L. A. Michand, a minor; final account of guardian.
Estate of Clark Haynes, deceased; final account and distribution.
Estate of P. F. Lathrop, deceased; petition for assignment of estate.
Estate of L. M. Thompson, deceased; motion to vacate sale.
Estate of M. M. Botello, deceased; final account of guardian.
Estate of Hayden McLellan, deceased; confirmation of sale of real estate.
Estate of Ezra Ray, deceased; citation.
Estate of F. R. De Oceana, deceased; confirmation of sale.
Estate of P. O. Clayton, deceased; petition for assignment of estate.
Estate of Carroll Kendrick, deceased; confirmation of sale of personal property.

Department Three—Judge Wade: No session.

Department Four—Judge Van Dyke: Session on Gassen.

Department Five—Judge Shaw: Char-nock vs. Rose.

Cripe vs. Rose.

Southworth vs. Austin.

Department Six—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Seven—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Eight—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Nine—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Ten—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Eleven—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twelve—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Thirteen—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Fourteen—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Fifteen—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Sixteen—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Seventeen—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Eighteen—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Nineteen—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-One—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Two—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Three—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Four—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Five—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Six—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Seven—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Eight—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Twenty-Nine—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Thirty—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

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Department Thirty-Two—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

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Department Thirty-Five—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

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Department Forty—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

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Department Fifty—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

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Department Fifty-Nine—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Sixty—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Sixty-One—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

Department Sixty-Two—Judge McKinley: Dostle vs. Dostle.

put in good shape between Victor and the various mining camps.
The mountains are white around Holcomb and Bear valleys, the storm has passed and fine weather prevails.
The Bear Valley Lake is literally covered with duck, and Jus Knight and his guests at the hotel are having their fill of sport. The ducks are beginning to fly pretty high.

MOUNTAINEER.
RIVERA WALNUTS.

The First Shipment of the Crop—Unsatisfactory Methods.

RIVERA, Oct. 30.—(Special.) This morning at 2 o'clock the wagons laden with sacks of walnuts began to arrive at the Santa Fe station, and at or near 9 o'clock forty were in waiting for their turn of weighing the sacks. Porter agent did not arrive until about 8:45, and then the slowest and red-tape kind of work had to be gone through in sampling, examining, weighing, etc. The morning was foggy, raw, and, really, very cold, and the men suffered considerably while waiting the late arrival of the purchasing agent, and the dilatory, slow method of handling walnuts in this country. There were, at the least, sixty men, to say nothing of horses, connected with the walnuts, and Mr. Agent ought to know that their time is valuable. Many of the teamsters and proprietors uttered obnoxious words. Among the proprietors were two clergymen. Surely there must be some quicker way of dispatching walnuts than the method employed before the sacks are placed in the cars.

The forty wagons contained, on the average, thirty sacks of 100 pounds each. Several pounds were weighed, and they ran thirty-eight nuts to the pound, and this would make those forty wagons bring to one little station in a single day the enormous total of 4,400,000 walnuts! The crop is but little more than half the average crop this year, but the quality certainly is very good.

TO MEET HER HUSBAND.

All the Way from Australia to Los Angeles to Get Married.

(San Francisco Call, Oct. 28.) Immigration Commissioner Stradley is a young man and single. One of his duties as an officer of the United States is to see that no one under contract lands on the domain of Uncle Sam. But yesterday a fair young lady got the best of him. She was a pretty blonde, petite and rosy cheeked, and young withal. When Mr. Stradley saw her unattended among the steerage passengers aboard the Monowai he was surprised she was traveling alone. Then he became interested and curious. She seemed so out of place among the steerage passengers that he reached for the vessel's manifest and found that she was Miss Francis Ann Pearce, and was en route to Los Angeles. She had shipped at Melbourne, Australia, and gave her age as 18, and she said she was a native of Melbourne, "a Victorian."

Mr. Stradley glanced at the fair traveler with his official eye and ventured the query:
"Where are you going?"
"To Los Angeles."
"Are you going to meet any relatives there?"
"No," she replied, and then quickly stammered "Yes," and immediately proceeded to heighten her beauty by blushing profusely.

The commissioner stammered and hemmed, and finally blurted out:
"If you are going to meet relatives, who and what are they?"

"Where are you going?"
"To Los Angeles."
"Are you going to meet any relatives there?"

"No," she replied, and then quickly stammered "Yes," and immediately proceeded to heighten her beauty by blushing profusely.

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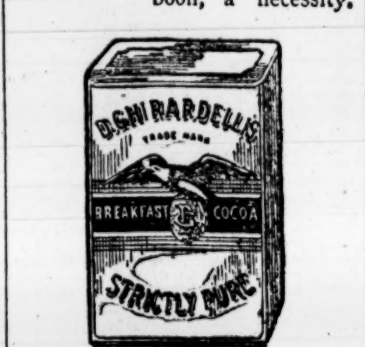
"Well," she said, getting redder and redder, "if you must know, I am going to meet my husband—not my husband, but my husband who is to be. I am engaged to him, and he is going to meet me in Los Angeles and we are going to be married there."
"You can land," as she tripped down the gangplank, the fair Victorian remarked, "You Americans ask too many questions." And she disappeared in the throng the commissioner, with something akin to a sigh, abstractedly said, "It must be pretty nice to have such a pretty girl come so far to marry one."

Miss Pearce did not tarry long in San Francisco, but took the first train bound south, and before long will be with her lover, who should appreciate such devotion.

But Commissioner Stradley's official mind is in doubt whether she should have been allowed to land. That is to say, "Did she come here under contract?"

SOME PEOPLE

Can't eat a hearty breakfast. They have no appetite and yet need nourishment. To these, good Cocoa is a boon, a necessity.



GHIRARDELLI'S
COCOA
Is Fresh
IT IS MADE HERE AND IS PURE AND STRONG

Roof Painting
LEAKS STOPPED
With Asbestos Metallic Paint and Cement.

With Asbestos Fibrous Paraffin Paint on tin, iron, paper or shingle roofs. Resists Magnesium Asbestos Boiler and Steam Pipe Covering.
Pure Asbestos Boiler and Steam Pipe Covering.

Fire Proofing Wood Work with Asbestos Coating Done.

All work done by us guaranteed first-class, and will last for years, as Asbestos will not rot. Fire or acids in the air won't affect it.

Hoff Asbestos
Covering Co.
Office Bryson Block, Room 108.
Representatives wanted in every town.

The Only Genuine
KEELEY CURE
—IS LOCATED AT—
RIVERSIDE.

CITY OFFICE, 65 New Wilson Block
Beware of dangerous imitations.

I WILL GIVE \$500 for any case of CANCER I can cure with my Keely Cure. Best remedy on earth; no pay until well. Root sent free with addresses of 300 cured in Southern California—most in women's breasts. Doubtless the Keely Cure is the best remedy on earth. Office 211 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

18,500 Choice Orange and Lemon Trees
For sale in large or small quantities, or entire stock will be closed out very cheap for cash, comprising 9000 Lisbon and 1600 Eureka Lemons; 500 Navel, 500 Valencia, 1500 Mediterranean Sweets and 500 Malta Blood Oranges—one and two-year buds; clean, healthy and free from any insect or disease. Would exchange for good real estate in southern or southwest part of city. Ill health prevents my handling it to advantage. There is money in the business. Call and see. R. A. CRIPPEN, Southwest cor. Main and Jefferson sts.

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Trunks Made to Order.
344 North Main Street.

FURNITURE
CARPETS & STOVES
Sold on Easy Payments
Invalid Chairs and Children's Carriages Rebuilt by the Day Work or Month.

Best Roof Protections.
P & B WATER PROOF PAINTS.
Roofing, Building Papers
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Best & Co. Photographers
Leave orders for all kinds of outdoor work at 1125 NORTH MAIN. We make views from \$25 up to \$200. Prices reasonable.

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Poland Rock Water!
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AT CHICAGO, FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK, also first premiums, above all competitors, at fair held October, 1892, and at all previous exhibits wherever work was entered for competition, in the State. Largest and most complete photographic studio in Southern California. All the latest styles and designs used.

CORONADO
Has without doubt the most regular climate in the world. There, life is a continuous pleasure.
THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO
America's famous seaside resort.
Is the ideal place for the tourist in search of health, pleasure or comfort. Modern in every detail with the most charming environments.
Coronado Agency, 129 N. Spring, Los Angeles.

W. E. Cummings



My Specialty

Is fitting the foot. Comfort combined with style. I have a full line of shoes made of the best selected leather and manufactured expressly for me by reliable shoemakers.

For FOOT FORM SHOES,
For shoes that don't hurt the foot,
Call on Cummings

120 S. Spring st.

DR. WONG HIM, who has practiced medicine in Los Angeles for 15 years, and whose office is at 639 Upper Main street, will treat by medicine all diseases of women, men and children. The doctor claims that he has remedies which are superior to all others—a specific for troubles of women and men. A trial alone will convince the sick that Dr. Wong Him's remedies are more efficacious than can be prescribed.

Sale will continue until all the stock is sold.

Creditor's Sale!

Since Sheriff Cline sold the stock of goods of the CITY OF PARIS DRY GOODS STORE to Mr. Sheideman, who bought the same in the interest of all attaching creditors, the most Remarkable Sale that has ever been witnessed in Southern California, and in fact the State of California, has followed. From 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. every working day, has found the store crowded with anxious buyers. The public is satisfied that the creditors had but one object, to realize CASH, regardless of the cost value of goods. Money is what they wanted, in consequence thereof the people have purchased goods at prices that no other house in the State would or could afford to make. The plain and simple proposition is that the City of Paris Dry Goods Store has been

Financially Wrecked

And the "purchasing creditors" resorted to the only one way of realizing—that is to let the public have the goods at the Sheriff's prices—and in this way clean up the accounts. This sale will and must continue until all the goods are sold, and as has been repeatedly stated AT ANY PRICE. The manager has full authority and will continue to mark down, cut and slash away, not as against any firm or individual in this city, but simply to clear up the wreck and realize whatever cash that it will produce, this is the story in a nutshell.

Beginning today the SILK DEPARTMENT will be handled without gloves. Every lady in Los Angeles is kindly requested to look through the Silk Department of the City of Paris; it contains the latest novelties and finest makes of Silk Velvets and Plushes that can be found in any store on the Pacific Coast, excepting none. The stock is complete in all the new shades and fancy weaves, and will be sold at prices that will justify anybody in purchasing silk, velvet or plush for dresses or trimmings.

About One-half Price

Is what is named, not for one, two, or even a half dozen different articles, but for EVERY article in the department, which, by the way, is the largest and most complete in this city, the creditors proposing to realize cash and clean out the establishment. Will not and cannot resort to the threadbare device of making LEADERS of a few articles, as some business men occasionally do in order to attract a little trade. But every article in this immense establishment goes, you have the choice, now avail yourselves of the opportunity.

Crystal Silks, 32 inch, worth 50c a yard, at.....	25c	Changeable Bengaline, worth \$1.75, at \$1.15	
China Silks, 24-inch, first quality, worth 75c, at.....	40c	Changeable Bengaline, worth \$2, at... \$1.25	
Japanese Silks, worth 80c, at.....	50c	Plain Bengaline, worth \$1.50, at.....	85c
Changeable Surahs, worth \$1, at.....	65c	Plain Bengaline, worth \$1.75, at.....	\$1.00
24-inch first quality Plain Surahs, sold everywhere for \$1, at.....	70c	Fancy Silks, worth \$1.50, at.....	85c
20-inch first quality Plain Surahs, sold everywhere for 90c, at.....	60c	Fancy Silks, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.50
		Satine Duchesse, worth \$1.75, at.....	\$1.05
		Plain Satin, worth 75c, at.....	40c
		Plain Satin, worth 85c, at.....	50c
		Plain Satin, worth \$1.25, at.....	75c

Evening Silks, Fancy Silks, Lisse, Velvets and Plushes at prices that would justify you in purchasing now, even if you would have to lay the goods away until such time as you wanted them, for you will never again have such an opportunity in the city of selecting from such a large and magnificent stock and at your own prices.

The attention of the public is again called to House Furnishing Goods, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Blankets, Draperies, Comforters, Window Shades, Down Pillows, Tapestry Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bedspreads, etc., etc. BUY NOW and save from 40 to 75 per cent on every dollar purchase.

The Hosiery, Glove, Ribbon, Dress Goods and Fancy Goods Departments are all loaded with bargains for the simple reason that goods are sold for LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Cash is wanted. Prices talk. You are the judges.

CHARLES MUNTER,
MANAGER.

SALE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL ALL THE STOCK IS SOLD.

SALE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL ALL THE STOCK IS SOLD.

Sale will continue until all the stock is sold.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30, 1893.
Heavy realizations, this morning, on the New York Stock Exchange, were added by the weakness of American securities in London, the announcement that the Union Pacific receivers had decided not to pay the interest due November 1, and the bad September statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. By noon, the declines ran to 3 per cent. Then a reaction set in, and continued until about 2 o'clock, at which time another heavy drive sent prices below the bottom figures of the morning. The market closed weak. An additional \$200,000 in gold has been ordered for tomorrow's shipment from London, making \$1,000,000 in all.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.
NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1893.—On call, easy. Closed yesterday's market. Prime Mercantile Paper—5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' 60-day bills, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; demand, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.	NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1893.
Atchafalpa	100 1/2
Am. Oil	100 1/2
Am. Express	100 1/2
Am. Sugar	100 1/2
Am. Tobacco	100 1/2
Am. Wool	100 1/2
Am. Zinc	100 1/2
Am. Iron	100 1/2
Am. Steel	100 1/2
Am. Copper	100 1/2
Am. Lead	100 1/2
Am. Tin	100 1/2
Am. Silver	100 1/2
Am. Gold	100 1/2
Am. Platinum	100 1/2
Am. Palladium	100 1/2
Am. Nickel	100 1/2
Am. Cobalt	100 1/2
Am. Manganese	100 1/2
Am. Potash	100 1/2
Am. Soda	100 1/2
Am. Salt	100 1/2
Am. Lime	100 1/2
Am. Cement	100 1/2
Am. Brick	100 1/2
Am. Tile	100 1/2
Am. Glass	100 1/2
Am. Paper	100 1/2
Am. Textile	100 1/2
Am. Leather	100 1/2
Am. Rubber	100 1/2
Am. Gutta	100 1/2
Am. Resin	100 1/2
Am. Turpentine	100 1/2
Am. Oil	100 1/2
Am. Gas	100 1/2
Am. Water	100 1/2
Am. Power	100 1/2
Am. Light	100 1/2
Am. Heat	100 1/2
Am. Cold	100 1/2
Am. Warm	100 1/2
Am. Cool	100 1/2
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